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BULLETIN

OF

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

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gift
Prof. E. C. Case
5-4-29

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held in New York, February 10. A statement of the business transacted will be found elsewhere in this issue (page 23).

The Council vote in regard to Local Branches, published in the January BULLETIN (page 9), has aroused some discussion and will be the subject of further consideration on the part of the Council. (See page 24.)

A circular of general information has been prepared and will be supplied in quantity on application to the Secretary for use in bringing the work of the Association to the attention of possible members. The constitution and list of members have also been reprinted from the January BULLETIN for similar use.

Reprints of the report of the Committee on Pensions and Insurance and of the supplementary material in the December BULLETIN have been circulated to all colleges in the United States with the suggestion that formal expressions of opinion in regard to the proposals of the Carnegie Foundation may be transmitted either to our own officers or to the trustees of the Foundation.

A list of 135 colleges requiring fourteen units for admission and not yet represented in our membership has been prepared and circulated to chairmen of local branches. Copies will be sent on application, or information will be furnished in regard to particular states.

Attention may be called to an address by former Vice-President Seligman on "The Real University" published in the *Educational Review* for November, 1916.

Proposed National University (Committee K)

Senate Bill 4071, introduced by Senator Dillingham of Vermont, provides for the establishment of a University of the United States whose purpose it shall be to provide facilities for the highest possible instruction in the arts, sciences and letters; to promote the advancement of knowledge by means of original research and investigation; to provide the instruction needed to qualify students for important posts in public service and for the practice of occupations requiring the highest special training. This university is expected to encourage elevation and uniformity of standards among other institutions of learning.

Its government is vested in a Board of a president and nineteen regents of whom twelve are appointed by the President of the United States.

No degrees lower than the doctorate are to be conferred.

Acts of the regents concerning the internal affairs of the institution require approval of a university council consisting of a representative from each state in the Union and meeting annually. Presidents of State Universities in general are to be members of this council.

Lectures, etc., are to be open, under liberal conditions, to all persons competent to use them, but full membership and degrees are confined to those who have previously received academic degrees.

The Government grants such use of grounds, buildings, etc., as may be practicable, and the university is subject to requisition for investigations and reports.

The sum of \$500,000 is proposed for buildings and grounds and \$5,000,000 for endowment.

U. S. Bureau of Education Report

Chapter VIII, Higher Education, of which a reprint is just received, refers at length to the work of this Association on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure:

The issues implicit in the question of academic freedom transcend in importance all others. They concern not only the extent of the legitimate powers of boards of trustees; they concern the integrity of universities and the integrity of the scholar's calling; they involve, ultimately, the whole principle of progress in the social order.

In regard to the general report presented at the Washington meeting it is added:

Both the representative and responsible character of the association which issues it, and the eminence of the men whose signatures are attached, would bespeak for the report in any event the careful consideration of university boards and executives. Its content, moreover, is worthy of its authors and its sponsor. It constitutes one of the most valuable contributions of the year to the discussion of educational policy. The pamphlet has already been widely distributed by the Bureau of Education among those concerned with the direction of higher education.

In regard to special reports subsequently issued:

The capacity of the association to deal with matters affecting the welfare of its own members in a judicial manner, with restraint and with perfect fairness toward all concerned, is conspicuously demonstrated in these documents. Moreover, its findings and suggestions apparently have already helped to bring about at two institutions radical revisions of the regulations relating to professional tenure.

The chapter also reviews various university surveys made during the year; discusses educational and financial statistics in president's reports and reports of special committees, comprehensive entrance examinations and training for public service.

University of North Dakota, Extracts from "Constitution and Regulations," adopted August 1, 1916.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is the legislative body of the University. It consists of the President, the Deans of the various schools and colleges, Professors, Associate Professors, acting heads of departments, the Director of Athletics, the Dean of Women, the Secretary of the University, the Librarian, and Assistant Professors whose appointment has been renewed after three years of service.

The Council has jurisdiction over all matters involving the general University policy, so far as these are not reserved to the Board of Regents or to the President. It determines what constitutes questions of educational policy, exercises legislative functions touching the same, and makes such rules and regulations as it may deem advisable to promote the educational interests of the University.

APPOINTMENTS

All members of the instructional staff and all administrative officers are appointed . . . by the Board of Regents upon the recommendation of the President, who confers with the Advisory Committee, the deans of the school or college involved, and in the case of associate and assistant professors and instructors, with the head of the department concerned. Other assistants and employees in departments and offices are appointed by the head of the department or office concerned, with the approval of the President and the Board of Regents. All appointments shall be made solely with respect to the special fitness of the individual for the work demanded in the position. Political, fraternal, social or church influences shall in no case affect or prejudice the appointment of any individual.

TENURE

The President may be appointed permanently, at the discretion of the Board. Deans of schools and colleges, professors and associate professors are placed on permanent appointment upon the recommendation of the President, and with the approval of the Board. Assistant professors and the dean of women may be appointed for three years, upon the recommendation of the President and with the approval of the Board. Instructors are appointed for one year.

Before dismissal or demotion, particularly when there is an alleged breach of academic freedom or individual liberty, any member of the faculty is entitled to have the charges against him stated in writing, to have a fair trial before a special committee of the Council and to have the recommendations of such committee presented to the Board of Regents, upon whom rests final authority for the promotion, appointment or removal of the teaching staff.

THE SPIRIT OF COÖPERATION

It shall be the duty of all persons connected with the institution to coöperate with the Board of Regents in carrying out the purposes and policies of the Board, and it shall also be the duty of all such persons to coöperate with the President who is the representative of the Board. Deans, heads of departments and full professors may reasonably expect the loyal support of professors and employees who work with them in carrying out the policies approved by the President and the faculty.

At the same time all superior officers are reasonably expected to give an open mind to criticism or suggestions made to them by teachers and other persons working under their direction. The Board of Regents desires all persons connected with the University to deal with each other frankly and kindly and to

work harmoniously together for the advancement of the institution. In the opinion of the Board, it is only under such conditions that a noble spirit of co-operation and helpfulness may be created at the institution. Such a spirit cannot be created by legislation or constitutional amendments.

National Association of State Universities.

The Secretary's office has just received Vol. XIV of the transactions and proceedings of this Association. The following articles may be noted from the table of contents as of probable interest to our members or committees:

How Many Hours a Week should be required of Teachers in a University? E. A. Birge, Wisconsin.

Is it Advisable to require a Detailed Account of how a Teacher spends his Day? E. A. Birge, Wisconsin.

Has University Extension fully justified itself? F. L. McVey, North Dakota.

Written Constitutions for Universities. C. A. Duniway, Wyoming.

The Menace of the Questionnaire. W. O. Thompson, Ohio.

Should Quality of Work be permitted to reduce the Number of Hours required for the A.B. Degree and should we permit the Abbreviation of the Required Period for an Advanced Degree by means of Combined Curricula? A. R. Hill, Missouri.

Supervision of Younger Teachers in a University. G. E. Vincent, Minnesota.

How to determine Fitness for Advancement in Rank or Salary. Samuel Avery, Nebraska.

Are Standards of Graduation High enough? Shall we graduate those of Defective Scholarship or Morals? W. S. Currell, South Carolina.

Are Intercollegiate Athletics justifying their Existence in State Universities? David Kinley, Illinois.

Democracy in the University: Shall Full Power go into the Hands of the Faculty and the President be selected by the Faculty? A. R. Hill, Missouri.

Code of Procedure of Governing Boards regarding Appointment, Dismissal, and Tenure of University Teachers. Livingston Farland, Colorado.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

In assuming the duties of his office the new President wishes, first of all, to congratulate the members of the Association upon the able and faithful service which has been rendered by our officers from the very beginning of our corporate life, and to express the hope that he himself may succeed in measuring up to the high standards which have been set by his predecessors and their associates in the performance of the tasks assigned to them. It is owing to the wise and efficient leadership of these men that we have won the respect and confidence of the academic world and of the larger public, and that the doubts which may at one time have existed concerning the need and effectiveness of such an organization as ours have been lifted. We began our existence with a comparatively small membership; no violent efforts were made to persuade our colleagues to join us; and some of them held back, fearing that our profession might emphasize unduly its own individual rights and interests and sink, as they themselves put it, to the level of a trade-union. These apprehensions have proved to be groundless, as any one might have foreseen who really understood the soul of the professorate or who grasped the spirit which found expression in the deliberations of the very first meeting of our society. It was a deep-seated faith in the high mission of the American university and the conviction that its teachers have responsibilities which they cannot shirk that led to the formation of this Association and still inspires its action. Perhaps I may be allowed, in this connection, to quote from a short address which it was my privilege to make before the first meeting of our Association:

In a certain sense it may be said that this new movement has sprung from the consciousness of our need of a greater freedom, or, rather, let us say, of our need of a larger responsibility, a responsibility that calls for a greater freedom of action in meeting it. Broadly speaking, our organization has for its immediate aim the realization of academic freedom. We do not mean by this noble phrase only the freedom of thought and speech, the freedom of teaching and learning—this is merely incidental to a larger freedom. Nor do we mean by it freedom from restraint, freedom on the part of the individual to do what he pleases, freedom from responsibility; such negative freedom, freedom from something, is empty and has no worth, taken merely by itself. Genuine freedom consists in the ability and the will to assume responsibility. The kind of freedom the professorate must seek is not freedom from restraint

as such, but freedom from such restraints as hamper beneficent activity and freedom for realizing the purpose of its being. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that what we desire is not freedom as an end in itself, but freedom as a means of better service, freedom as an indispensable condition of intellectual progress and human well-being. It was faith in this idea that led the Prussian government, after much brutality and arbitrariness, to incorporate into the constitution the article: *Die Wissenschaft und ihre Lehre ist frei*. Although this principle was often honored more in the breach than in the observance, it expressed the growing conviction that freedom in the pursuit and diffusion of knowledge was essential to the welfare and progress of the Prussian people. That it is even more essential to the democracy, whose very life is rooted in a healthy public opinion, ought to be apparent to us all.

The professorate must assume the duties and responsibilities which it is capable of assuming, and it must assume them for the good of the higher institutions of learning which they seek to serve. Our aim has been and will continue to be to bring about better conditions in the academic world; to assist the American university in realizing its true purpose; to do our share in making it an organ of progress and a means of enriching our American life. How far we shall succeed in realizing our ideals will depend upon the loyal coöperation of the men and women who have joined our ranks; and it is to these that the new President appeals for support in behalf of our society.

We have made some progress, during the last two years, in the direction of the end which our founders had in view; our committees, local branches, and annual meetings have devoted themselves to the discussion of academic problems; and in this way we have succeeded in developing a public opinion of our own with respect to certain questions of importance, and in creating a means for its authoritative expression. The reports of our first committee, that on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure, have won the admiration of fair-minded men everywhere for their thoroughness, good judgment, and impartiality, and have had practical results of great value. In the words of our former President, Professor Wigmore, himself a jurist of note, they are "weighty documents, which would do credit to any judicial court in the world; and their findings must convince all readers that no more impartial and competent tribunal could be found for such cases." The principles and practical proposals submitted by this committee and approved by our Association (and adopted in part by some institutions) would, if followed in spirit, "safeguard freedom of inquiry and of teaching against both covert and overt attacks" as well as "protect college executives against unjust charges of infringement of academic free-

dom, or of arbitrary and dictatorial conduct," and put an end to the scandals which have disgraced the name of many an institution of learning. In nearly all the cases of alleged violation of academic freedom which have been brought to the attention of our committee, the ordinary rules of fair play had been ignored, and the authorities had put themselves in the wrong by an unwillingness to give up their supposed prerogative "to do as they please," without regard to decent procedure. What particularly impresses me in the new cases which have been reported since my induction into office (cases in which the question of academic freedom is not involved) is the seeming disregard of the common principles of justice shown by persons who, as governors of educational institutions, ought to have set a conspicuous example of fair dealing. All our committee can do for the present, in instances of this kind, is to establish the facts and then to publish them with its own conclusions, trusting in the beneficent influence of the common sense of justice, which sooner or later will do its perfect work. It is to be hoped, however, that the committee will follow the suggestion made by President Wigmore in his Report and seek to prevent an open break by means of private advice and conciliation, wherever that is desirable and possible.

The Report of the Committee on Pensions and Insurance is another able and valuable document, which will, doubtless, be of great assistance to the Commission to which the proposals of the Carnegie Foundation have been referred. The work of the other committees, whose reports have been published, has been done efficiently and faithfully and deserves the commendation of the Association. Numerous committees are still engaged in the study of educational questions of interest and importance to the members of the profession, and will in time offer reports which, we hope, will prove to be contributions of lasting value to the field of university education and government.

We have every reason to be satisfied with what has been accomplished by the Association during its short span of life. That it has met a definite need and gained the good will and confidence of a large body of university and college teachers is evident from the rapid increase of its membership. It can retain this good will and confidence only by continuing to justify its existence, that is, by devoting itself whole-heartedly and intelligently to the many tasks which it has set itself. All those who have agreed to serve it, in

whatever capacity it may be, must give their best effort to the work in hand; upon them, and particularly upon the committeemen, will our success in the coming year depend. But we need also the help of the Local Branches; their active interest in the problems with which the Association is dealing cannot fail to aid us in reaching the right solutions. The President invites the loyal support of every member of the society, knowing that with such hearty co-operation we shall be able to do the work which lies before us.

FRANK THILLY,
President.

REPORT OF THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

The meeting of the Association was called to order Friday, December 29, at 10 a. m. in Kent Hall, Columbia University, with an attendance during the first session of about 75 members, the registration later reaching 150.

The rules of order recommended by the Council were adopted. The reports of the President and Secretary had been circulated in the BULLETIN. The Treasurer's report was presented and audited by Messrs. White (Vassar) and Tufts (Chicago) (January BULLETIN, page 7). The report of the Council for the meeting of December 28 was presented (January BULLETIN, page 8).

On recommendation of the Council Messrs. Ross, Lovejoy, Dealey, Denney and Weeks were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and the Chairman designated an afternoon hour at which the committee would meet and hear movers of resolutions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

(For convenience of reference, the order of printing is independent of the actual place of these reports in the program of the meeting)

Committee A. (Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure)

The Chairman of the committee, Prof. A. A. Young (Cornell) was unavoidably absent. The following extracts from a letter by him (delayed in transmission and received after adjournment), represent the work of the committee during the year.

Three sub-committees have been at work during a considerable portion of the year on cases which have arisen at the University of Washington, Wooster College, and Allegheny College. The major portion of the material about the situation at Wooster College is now in my hands, but it will need a good deal of analysis and condensation before it will be ready for publication.

The committee on the University of Washington case has finished its investigations and is preparing its report.

The Allegheny College committee got to work rather late on account of certain peculiar difficulties in filling its membership, but its work has already led to a promise of bettered conditions of tenure at that college.

The correspondence regarding more than a dozen other cases has come to the chairman's office. In a few instances the matters referred were so trivial that I have thought it proper to discourage the complainant, without bringing the matter to the attention of the other members of the committee. In every case where the complaint seemed to have even the slightest measure of weight an abstract of the surface facts in the case has been sent to the members of the committee with a request for an expression of opinion. This

procedure has proved fairly effective; for, although it has been difficult to obtain replies from all the members of the committee, enough replies have generally been received to indicate pretty clearly the attitude of the majority. In this way it has been decided in several instances to proceed with the further investigation of a case. Several complaints are still under consideration.

In the course of this work the committee has come to feel that new methods of procedure should be developed for the effective handling of certain types of cases. If cases that come up are important enough to justify a thoroughgoing and detailed investigation, these cases have to be put into the hands of sub-committees, and it is unfair to call upon those who are willing to do such service for a disproportionate amount of their time and energy. Moreover, by publishing a detailed analysis and formal findings in the case of every complaint that is made, we should be likely to weaken rather than strengthen our influence. The cases selected for investigation should be those which involve fundamental questions of general principle, and preference should be given to those which involve problems of a new sort, not covered in previous cases. Neither the Association nor its committee can constitute itself a court for the trial of every educational institution in the country which is thought to have transgressed proper rules of academic freedom and academic tenure. Our work will have a more effective influence if we concern ourselves primarily with the establishment of proper standards and only secondarily with the question of remedying individual cases of injustice. It rarely happens that anything the Association can do can be of much direct service to the injured parties. It will achieve most if it tries to bend its forces toward making repetitions of the kinds of offenses that have occurred in the past impossible.

It frequently happens, moreover, that the essential facts of a case are not in dispute. In such instances the only good that a formal investigation could accomplish would be through the wholesome effect of the publicity given the offending institution. There ought to be some simpler and equally efficient way of bringing the Association's influence to bear. In several instances this year, once by vote of the committee, the chairman has written to the president of the college or university, calling his attention to our General Report on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure and indicating the way in which a certain specific action on the part of his institution has contravened the principles and standards set forth in that report. In this correspondence special emphasis has been put upon the desirability of the adoption of a proper procedure for passing upon the question of the competency of a teacher whose dismissal on grounds of incompetency has been proposed. Although the replies from college and university presidents have been courteous and conciliatory, and although the chairman is distinctly of the opinion that since the organization of the Association substantial progress has been made toward the standards for which the Association stands, yet there is reason to believe that this method of personal suggestion is not wholly satisfactory. A better procedure, possibly, would be the publication in the *BULLETIN*, without comment, of a statement of material facts agreed to by both parties to a controversy.

The committee has not found it desirable to prepare a general report this year, for it has felt that more experience should accumulate before an attempt is made to supplement the admirable general report presented a year ago by the previous committee on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure. There are indications, however, that when another general report is made it will have to deal more specifically and concretely with formal matters of academic tenure as distinguished from matters of academic freedom. An

increasing proportion of the cases brought to the attention of the committee concern possible infractions of proper standards of academic tenure, and in very few of these is the freedom of academic opinion and utterance in any way involved. In one or two important cases a committee has shown much hesitancy as to the attitude it should take, largely because we have no clearly defined general principles relating to the general conditions of academic tenure.

Mr. Seligman (Columbia) as chairman of the committee in 1915, presented a letter from the President of the University of Utah enclosing a copy of the new constitution of the University, and expressed the hope that other institutions in which there have been fundamental changes of policy, as at the University of Pennsylvania, might be reported to the officers of the Association.*

Mr. Lovejoy (Johns Hopkins) called attention to the importance of independent faculty activity within institutions in which questions of academic freedom arise, as it is quite impossible for the Association to take the entire responsibility in meeting such issues, however willing it may be to extend moral support to a faculty inviting it.

Committee B. (Methods of Appointment and Promotion)

J. M. Coulter, University of Chicago, Chairman

The first duty of your committee was to discover the facts. Accordingly, the chairman submitted a series of questions to each member of the committee, to which thirteen members replied, representing twelve institutions, well distributed as to character and location.

Every method of appointment and promotion exists, through the following series:—(1) Unadvised action of Trustees; (2) Dictatorship of President; (3) Control by Head of Department; (4) Nomination by Department as a whole; and (5) Nomination and Promotion by an Advisory Council representing the Faculties.

The tendency is toward greater democracy, that is, toward opportunity for the free expression of opinion by those whose opinion should count. In the large majority of cases the President is still the most influential factor, nominating usually—but not always—after consultation with the Department concerned. There are serious cases of dictatorial power exercised by Trustees or Presidents which need investigation.

The committee proposes to investigate certain flagrant cases, and also to study and report upon the rules governing what seem to be the most enlightened methods.

* Such information, if of general interest, will be published in future issues of the BULLETIN.

Committee E. (Qualifications for Membership)

F. C. Woodward, University of Chicago, Chairman

The following recommendations (See October BULLETIN) of the committee were presented by the chairman and after discussion adopted, except as noted.

(1) The words "university, college or professional school of similar grade" in Article II, Section 1, of the constitution shall be held to include all educational institutions which require fourteen units for entrance.

(2) A non-teaching librarian or laboratory worker is not eligible unless he is engaged in work that may be fairly called research.

(3) A constitutional amendment making scientists serving in government bureaus or in institutions independent of a university or college eligible is not recommended.

(4) Persons who give purely technical instruction as in instrumental music or manual training are eligible if qualified in other respects.

(5) A person who has for ten years devoted only a minor part of his time to teaching but who then makes it his principal occupation is eligible.

(6) For the present, ten years' service in any institution on the list of approved universities and colleges adopted by the Association of American Universities (119 institutions: see *Journal* of 15th Annual Conference of the Association), together with the recommendation of three colleagues, shall raise a presumption of recognized scholarship. This leaves comparatively few cases in which specific proof of the applicant's attainments is required.

(7) The recommendation of the committee in regard to the interpretation of "principal occupation" was, after discussion, referred back to the committee.

(8) The proposed amendment of the Constitution providing for election by a Committee on Admissions during the year was amended by striking out the provision for approval by local branches and adopted in the following form:—

ARTICLE IV

(1) There shall be a Committee on Admissions, the number and mode of appointment of which shall be determined by the Council. (See page 27.)

(2) Nominations for membership may be made to the Secretary of the Association by any three members of the Association.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Secretary to publish every nomination in the next following issue of the BULLETIN of the Association, and to transmit it to the Committee on Admissions.

(4) All persons receiving the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Committee on Admissions shall become members of the Association upon payment of the annual dues. No nomination shall be voted on, however, within sixty days after its publication in the BULLETIN.

It was voted to adopt as a rule of procedure the following in lieu of a corresponding clause stricken out of Article IV:

If the nominee is a member of an institution in which there is a local branch, the nomination must be submitted to such branch either by the nominators or by the Secretary for any recommendation it may desire to make.

(9) The question of establishing a junior membership was referred back to the committee for further consideration as recommended.

(10) The proposed constitutional amendment striking out the words "scientific productivity" was, after discussion, lost.

On motion of Mr. MacDonald (Brown), it was voted to request Committee E to consider and report on methods of termination of membership.

Committee F. (Organization of Local Chapters or Groups)

J. R. Commons, University of Wisconsin, Chairman

(Report published in the December BULLETIN.)

The recommendation of the committee providing for the organization of local branches not having been presented in time for action on it as a constitutional amendment, was adopted as a by-law, after amendment, as follows:—

Local branches may be organized in institutions or by regional groups of institutions, by seven or more members of this Association, for such purposes as they may determine, not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

Committee G. (Causes and Remedies for the Alleged Decline in the Intellectual Interests of College Students)

The chairman, E. B. Greene, University of Illinois, reported by letter that the following topics had been circulated to members of the committee as a basis for discussion:

- (1) The main issues to be considered, including at the outset the question whether there has really been such a "decline" as that referred to;
- (2) the procedure to be adopted in carrying on the investigation;
- (3) aspects of the subject in which members are personally most interested;
- (4) other investigations in progress of which the committee should take notice;
- (5) persons, other than members of the committee, whose coöperation is especially likely to be useful.

Committee I. (University Ethics)

John Dewey, Columbia University, Chairman

The chairman reported that no cases had been brought to the attention of the committee. In the discussion following several typical problems were mentioned:—as to how far a professor may accept remunerative employment from outside agencies, for example,

as an expert; as to the proper attitude of a professor (and of an institution) in relation to calls from other institutions as affecting his status and salary at his own; as to expense accounts between professors and their institutions; as to publication and sale of lecture notes.

Committee K. (Feasibility and Methods of Utilizing the Government Scientific Bureaus at Washington, etc.)

E. D. Durand, University of Minnesota, Chairman

The chairman made an oral report supplementing that published in the December BULLETIN. After discussion of the first two recommendations of the committee adverse to the Fess Bill now pending before Congress, and opposing the establishment of any federal institution bearing the name "university" or granting academic degrees, the following motion offered by Mr. Lovejoy (Johns Hopkins) was adopted:

That without prejudice to the proposal to establish a National University this Association expresses the hope that the Federal Congress will take no final action upon a matter so important to American education until the question has been more fully discussed by both the educational and the general public.

The third recommendation of the committee was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That it is desirable that greater use for research should be made of the libraries, archives, museums, laboratories and other facilities of the Federal Government, and that the Government and all organizations interested in the promotion of scientific research should give careful study to the means for securing this object.

Committee L. (Coöperation with Latin American Universities to Promote Exchange Professorships and Fellowships, etc.)

L. S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania, Chairman

Mr. J. H. Hollander (Johns Hopkins) reported that Committee L, by agreement with Committee M, has had under consideration three matters:

1. The establishment of exchange professorships
2. The establishment of fellowships and scholarships
3. Closer scientific coöperation

The views of all the members have been received with reference to the questions referred to this committee, and on the basis of

these views a preliminary report has been drawn up. It was deemed best, however, not to present this report at the meeting this year, in order that some of the questions under consideration may be more fully studied.

Committee N. (Handbook of American Universities and Colleges)

J. McK. Cattell, Columbia University, Chairman

The chairman of the committee recapitulated the arguments for and against the proposed publication, referring to the committee report in the November BULLETIN. President Wigmore took the floor to support action favorable to publication, but a motion in this sense was, after further discussion, withdrawn, and the recommendation of the committee that it is not feasible at the present time for the Association to undertake the editorial and financial responsibility was approved.

The second recommendation of the committee for the insertion of a statement in the membership list containing information of special interest about each institution represented was, after discussion, referred to the Council with power.

Committee O. (Requirements for the Ph. D. Degree)

J. R. Angell, University of Chicago, Chairman

The chairman reported as follows:

The work was divided into three sections; Section A, dealing with general requirements, residence, minimum term of residence, migration, etc., a considerable group of questions which we deemed it feasible to put into two sub-divisions.

There have been four committees at work by correspondence. Three of the Committees have done a considerable amount of work, but none is in position to present anything today, for affirmative action.

It had been suggested by President Wigmore that the committee should take on the study of other advanced degrees, especially in the Law,—Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Civil Law as related to the Doctorate in Philosophy; again, that the committee should take up the question of the valuating of degrees of universities in foreign countries.

It was the opinion of the members of the committee present that these suggestions of Professor Wigmore are highly meritorious, but we feel, however, that for consideration of the degrees in law, and for consideration of foreign degrees all over the world, the committee as at present constituted has not exactly the personnel to deal with the question, and that the best thing to do is to continue first with the work originally assigned to the committee, and endeavor to decide if possible on the rules controlling our Doctor of Philosophy in this country, and then take up the other questions suggested.

Committee P. (Systems of Pensions and Insurance for University Teachers)

H. F. Stone, Columbia University, Chairman

In the absence of the chairman of the committee, Mr. H. L. Rietz (Illinois) supplemented the published report (November BULLETIN) and the announcement in the December BULLETIN by a statement in regard to the preliminary work of the new commission to which the Carnegie Foundation proposals had been referred. Vice-President Seligman (Columbia) reviewed the work of the committee and it was unanimously voted that its conclusions and recommendations be approved with the hearty thanks of the Association.

Committee Q. (Conference with Other Societies in Regard to Place and Time of Annual Meeting)

James H. Tufts, Chicago, Chairman

The chairman reported as follows:

The committee considered the alternatives of meeting with other bodies at Christmas or separately at a different season. One suggestion was that we meet in alternate years with other large groups and in the other years separately. In case the Association should become very much larger, it would become increasingly difficult to proceed by our present mass-meeting methods, and it might be advisable, perhaps, to have three sections—Eastern and Southern Section, Middle West and Southwestern Section, and Pacific Coast Section. A considerable portion of the work could be discussed at these meetings, and the Council could be the final authority. Or there could be three meetings in certain years, and in other years mass-meeting groups.

At the same time there are two concrete lines of suggestion if we proceed for a while along the line we are moving now, namely: The American Association for the Advancement of Science now meeting here has planned out for itself a quadrennial schedule, which makes it sure that once in every four years the Association shall meet in a great center: New York in 1916; Chicago in 1920; Washington in 1924.

The other line is that the Historical Association must meet in Washington rather frequently. It formerly met there every three years, and now not so often—perhaps once every four or five years. The historical and economic groups are perhaps the next largest after the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

It is also desirable if the Association works on its general plan of coördination to meet in the West next year, as it has had two or three meetings in the East. Assuming it should meet somewhere in the West next year, it would be possible to move toward some general scheme to which the other groups might conform somewhat after this fashion: this year in New York, next year in the West, and two years from now in Boston. The Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in Boston in 1918, and if we advertise now

our intention to meet there it might influence the economic, or the historical, or the language associations to meet there at that time.

In 1919 it would probably be desirable to meet in Washington, as the historical and economical groups would wish to meet there by that time, and by conference with them it could be ascertained whether that is feasible.

In 1920 we should go to Chicago with the A. A. S and aim to make this a general meeting of all societies. In 1921 we might meet at Philadelphia. In 1922 we could go West to some such city as St. Louis, and in 1923 somewhere perhaps in the Middle West, as at Cleveland or Cincinnati. In 1924, according to this general schedule, we should meet with the associations in Washington.

The Committee also has considered the question of days of the week and length of the meeting with reference to possible need of extension of mid-year vacations to two weeks, which would, however, be difficult in some institutions.

Mr. Lovejoy (Johns Hopkins) expressed the opinion that efforts should be made to shorten programs and sessions of societies generally rather than to extend the total period.

Committee on Resolutions

Mr. E. A. Ross, Wisconsin, having reported for the Committee on Resolutions, the following recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

Proposed Resolutions on International Coöperation. Recognizing that international coöperation in the arts and sciences has been at the basis of what is most valuable in civilization, and that the animosities aroused by the war and the impoverished condition of the warring nations will make the resumption of such international coöperation extremely difficult,

Resolved, that we pledge ourselves to utilize the resources of the American universities, as far as in our power lies, to the end that the international community of arts and sciences may be maintained, restored and advanced as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That a Committee of Fifteen be appointed to coöperate with the joint Committee on International Coöperation in Science appointed by the National Academy of Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and to devise other ways and means whereby the end of this resolution may be most effectively achieved.

The Committee on Resolutions recommends that the Council be authorized to appoint such a committee whenever in the opinion of the Council such action would best contribute to the end sought by the resolution proposed.

Proposed Committee on Sabbatical Year. With reference to the request of the Brown University Chapter that a committee be appointed to study methods in use in respect to the sabbatical year, the Committee on Resolutions reports that it is inexpedient to take action at present.

Requirements for Ph.D. It is recommended that Committee O be requested, in addition to its other duties, to investigate the charge that in certain institutions the degree of Ph.D. is conferred under grossly improper conditions, and to report thereon at a subsequent meeting of the Association; also that the committee be authorized to create special committees of inquiry for carrying out the above purpose.

Research. With reference to the resolutions and recommendations of the Boston Chapter (May BULLETIN, page 21), of the Chicago Chapter (December BULLETIN, page 1, and May BULLETIN, page 22) and to the resolution of Mr. Jastrow, it is recommended that the following resolutions 1-3 be referred to the committee proposed in Resolution 4:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Association holds that research is a proper aim and the distinctive feature of all university work.

2. *Resolved*, That in universities and the more important colleges, adequate provision should be made in the budget for research and investigation by teachers having proved ability for such work, and to that end the hours of teaching should be reduced. Such persons should be relieved of teaching on certain days, or during certain portions of the college year, and they should be provided with necessary assistants, equipment and apparatus, and with means for publication.

3. *Resolved*, That the research work of the various institutions should be so correlated as to obtain the greatest possible coöperation between scientific workers the country over.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee be created by this Association to be known as the *Committee on the Encouragement of University Research*, to inquire into the provisions now operative for releasing the energies of professors in behalf of research and creative work, and to consider and propose recommendations for a university system to accomplish the desirable purpose of securing ample time for these pursuits. (See also supplementary note below.)

Summer Schools. With reference to the President's recommendation (November BULLETIN, page 52) in regard to a *Committee on Summer School Organization*, it is recommended that such a committee be appointed.

Foreign Relations. It is recommended that action on the President's recommendation for the appointment of a *Committee on Recognition of American Degrees by Foreign Universities* be deferred for one year. (See November BULLETIN, page 28.)

Status of Faculties. With reference to the request of the Cincinnati Chapter, for the appointment of a committee on Coöperation of Deans and Faculties in Preparing Budgets, and of a committee to consider proper Coöperation of Deans and Faculties in Appointments and Dismissals it is recommended:

That a *Committee on the Place and Function of Faculties in University Government and Administration* be created by the Association, and that the resolution of the Cincinnati Chapter be referred to this committee.

Insurance. With reference to the resolution of the North Dakota Chapter, on the subject of insurance and annuities it is recommended,—

That the resolution of the North Dakota Chapter on the subject of Insurance and Annuities be referred to the Committee on Pensions and Insurance.

It was further voted as an amendment to the fourth resolution in regard to research, to add the words "with a request to coöperate as fully as practicable with the National Research Council and the Committee of One Hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science."

With reference to proposed action on Mr. Bertrand Russell's reported detention by the British government, it was voted that the matter be referred to the Council with power.

The recommendation of the Council in regard to the classification of committees as "special" or "standing" was adopted. (See January BULLETIN.)

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS

Of the 606 nominees for membership, whose names had been published in the October, November and December BULLETINS, 577 were elected, the others being reserved on account of apparent lack of the ten-year requirement or on account of inadequate information. Names not received in season for such publication were held over, pending publication in the January BULLETIN.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The report of the Nominating Committee having been presented, the following were unanimously elected:—

President, Frank Thilly, Cornell University;
Vice-President, John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin;
Councillors (for the term ending January 1, 1920),
F. M. Anderson, Dartmouth College;
F. H. Bohlen, University of Pennsylvania;
M. R. Cohen, College of The City of New York;
F. S. Deibler, Northwestern University;
E. D. Durand, University of Minnesota;
H. W. Farnam, Yale University;
J. D. M. Ford, Harvard University;
E. B. Greene, University of Illinois;
Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College;
A. B. Wolfe, University of Texas.

President-elect Thilly expressed his appreciation of the honor of election.

The Council having reported a recommendation that the constitution be amended by making ex-presidents members of the Council *ex officio* for five years, it was voted that, pending action on this amendment, President Wigmore be invited to act with the Council as an honorary member.

ANNUAL DUES

On recommendation of the Council, it was voted to postpone for one year action on the proposed amendment increasing the dues.

The cordial thanks of the Association were extended to Professors Jacoby and Seligman and their associates of the Local Committee.

The business of the Association having been completed at the Saturday morning session, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

COUNCIL BUSINESS

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Committee was held at Columbia University, Saturday, February 10.

Present: Messrs. Thilly, Dewey, Lovejoy, Rolfe and Tyler.

Bulletin.—It was voted: to request Chairmen of Committees to furnish items of general interest in regard to their current work for publication in the BULLETIN; to omit colleges and universities from the complimentary mailing list of the BULLETIN.

Budget.—The Treasurer reported on the financial situation. Appropriations were made for the work of the various committees from which definite requests had been received, and a provisional budget for the year adopted for approval by the Council.

National Research Council.—Correspondence in regard to the correlation of the work of Committee R with that of the National Research Council was presented and the selection of members for Committee R was largely determined by the evident desirability of close coöperation.

Committees.—The list of appointments for Committees R, S, and T will be published in the next BULLETIN.

Nominating Committee.—The President, with the approval of the Executive Committee, appointed the following committee to nominate officers for 1918, to be voted upon at the next annual meeting: Messrs. Jastrow (Sem. Lang.) Pennsylvania; Conklin (Biology) Princeton; Latané (History) Johns Hopkins; Nichols (Physics) Cornell; Hobbs (Geology) Michigan.

Membership.—The Secretary announced the appointment of a Committee on Admissions. (See page 27.)

Voted to recommend to Committee E that it consider the question of a constitutional amendment providing for earlier eligibility of men entering the profession as full professors.

The Committee is also requested to prepare for submission to the Council a careful interpretation of the Article of the Constitution and votes of the Association and of the Committee affecting the eligibility of non-teaching research men.

Local Branches.—The Secretary presented correspondence with several Local Branches in regard to the recent Council vote restrict-

ing the activities of Local Branches. It was voted to approve for submission to the Council the following statement:

A Local Branch of the Association may meet for discussion of questions either local or general and may adopt formal resolutions for transmission to the officers of the Association or to the Association itself at the Annual Meeting. In case local questions seem to require action other than that just indicated, it is not desirable that action should be confined to members of the Association constituting a Local Branch rather than to members of a local faculty generally, and it is inexpedient that the name of the Association should be used in such cases. This does not preclude any Local Branch from calling a meeting open to other faculty members for action, as a self-constituted group, on any local issue.

Voted to circulate the above proposed definition of policy to Local Branches with an invitation to send expressions of opinion promptly to local members of the Council, or to Council members in nearby institutions.

It was voted to extend thanks to Messrs. Bush and Seligman of Columbia University for courtesies to the Association at the time of the annual meeting.

The chairman of Committee Q was requested to prepare a Council Submission with a view to early determination of the place of the next annual meeting.

H. W. TYLER,
Secretary.

LOCAL BRANCHES*

RELATION OF LOCAL BRANCHES TO COMMITTEES

The following interesting suggestion comes to the Secretary from the Local Branch at the University of Virginia:

At our meeting on Tuesday evening, I was requested to write to you and ask if it will be possible for the secretaries of the various committees to keep the local branches informed from time to time of the nature and progress of the committee work. This matter came up in connection with the question of how our local branch could best proceed to discuss and learn about the matters of interest to the general society as indicated by the active committees. If we want to discuss the subject occupying any committee, we should otherwise find it hard to get a basis for discussion. For example, we have very little idea of the scope of work for the Committee upon Place and Functions of Faculties.

The suggestion is discussed in further detail by a member of the Council at the same institution as follows:

It seems to me that local branches can contribute quite a little to this committee work by sending in facts about local conditions or by giving some new aspect of the subject the committee is considering, or in other ways. This can be done more efficiently, however, if there is some coördination between the committees and the branches.

I would suggest that, apart from the formal publications in the BULLETIN, as each committee plans its work, it might send a brief mimeographed statement of the questions under consideration to each local branch with the request for any assistance that the branch as a whole or individual members may be able to give. Response would doubtless be most readily and effectively obtained by a definite questionnaire from the committee with a final request for suggestions as to facts, problems, points of view, considerations, etc., which any branch or individual members may be able to make to the problem included in the scope of the committee work. The BULLETIN could supply the general statement of the work of the committee. The questionnaires, which need not exceed one or two pages of mimeographed matter, should not be expensive and it seems to me that something of this sort is well worth trying in order to secure the widest possible coöperation of the membership at large in the work of the Association.

* See also page 24.

MEMBERSHIP

The following members have been transferred to the honorary list under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution:

- W. W. Comfort (Cornell), elected President of Haverford College.
 R. E. Dodge (Columbia), professor emeritus, address, Washington, Conn.
 F. A. Hall (Washington, St. Louis), elected Chancellor of Washington University.
 Lillian J. Martin (Stanford), professor emeritus, address, 729 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal.
 H. A. Peck (Syracuse), elected Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

Members whose decease is reported are:

- R. F. Hoxie (Chicago), E. D. Peters (Harvard), C. S. Prosser (Ohio).

The following additional corrections of the published list of members have been sent in to the Treasurer's office in connection with the payment of dues:

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| Amherst College, | J. M. Clark, transfer to Chicago. |
| Brown University, | J. E. Bucher, resigned. |
| University of California, | J. G. Brown, transfer to Columbia. |
| | R. C. McCrea, transfer to Columbia. |
| | Underhill Moore, transfer to Columbia. |
| University of Chicago, | W. W. Cook, transfer to Yale. |
| | E. O. Jordon, should be E. O. Jordan. |
| Colorado Agricultural College, | W. J. Morrill, resigned. |
| University of Colorado, | Grace F. van Sweringern, should be Grace F. van Sweringern Baur. |
| Cornell University, | A. S. Johnson, transfer to Leland Stanford Jr. |
| | W. A. Stocking, Jr., resigned. |
| Johns Hopkins University, | J. T. Ames, should be J. S. Ames. |
| | C. C. Marden, transfer to Princeton. |
| University of Illinois, | H. A. Harding, resigned. |
| University of Michigan, | C. D. Edmunds, should be C. W. Edmunds. |
| | J. D. Glover, should be J. W. Glover. |
| University of Missouri, | H. J. Davenport, transfer to Cornell. |
| University of Nebraska, | M. M. Fogg, resigned. |
| New York University, | R. McDougall, should be R. MacDougall. |
| University of North Dakota, | J. E. Boyle, transfer to North Dakota Agricultural College. |
| Northwestern University, | Alphonse de Salvio, should be Alphonso de Salvio. |
| University of Pennsylvania, | E. C. Wessehoeft, should be E. C. Wesselhoeft. |
| Princeton University, | A. M. Harmon, transfer to Yale. |
| Smith College, | E. H. Munsel, should be E. H. Mensell. |
| Syracuse University, | G. H. Wilson, should G. A. Wilson. |
| University of Texas, | E. Prokosch, resigned. |
| University of Washington, | T. K. Sidney, should be T. K. Sidey. |

NOMINATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following twenty-one nominations are printed as provided under Article IV of the constitution. Objection to any nominee may be addressed to the Secretary, H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., or to the Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, and will be considered by the Committee if received *before May 1*.

The Committee on Admissions consists of J. Q. Dealey (Brown), Chairman, Florence Bascom (Bryn Mawr), Edward Capps (Princeton), J. V. Denney (Ohio State), A. R. Hohlfeld (Wisconsin), G. H. Marx (Stanford), and F. C. Woodward (Chicago).

The names of nominators follow the name of each nominee in parenthesis. Nominators for whom no institution is specified are colleagues of the nominee.

Robert P. Bigelow (Biology), Mass. Inst. of Technology,
(W. T. Sedgwick, S. C. Prescott, H. W. Tyler)

Avard Longley Bishop (Geography and Commerce), Yale,
(R. G. Harrison, L. L. Woodruff, A. W. Evans)

Kirke L. Cowdery (French), Oberlin,
(H. A. Miller, S. F. MacLennan, E. D. Durand, Minnesota)

Ralph B. Dennis (Oratory), Northwestern,
(W. A. Locy, O. F. Long, J. H. Wigmore)

Charles W. Easley (Chemistry), Maine,
(Chas. Baskerville, City of New York, A. J. Hopkins, Amherst, A. P. Raggio.)

William Rensselaer Gray (Accounting), Dartmouth,
(H. S. Person, G. D. Lord, F. P. Emery)

John Vose Hazen (Civil Engineering), Dartmouth,
(R. W. Husband, J. W. Young, H. D. Foster)

Charles Arthur Holden (Civil Engineering), Dartmouth,
(R. W. Husband, J. W. Young, H. D. Foster)

Ralph Hayward Keniston (Romance Languages), Cornell,
(W. W. Comfort, C. E. Bennett, A. A. Young)

Louis Eleazer Lord (Latin), Oberlin,
(H. A. Miller, S. F. MacLennan, E. D. Durand, Minnesota)

Edward Alanson Miller (Education), Oberlin,
(H. A. Miller, S. F. MacLennan, E. D. Durand, Minnesota)

William Henry Murray (Modern Languages), Dartmouth,
(H. S. Person, G. D. Lord, F. P. Emery)

Elliott Judd Northrup (Law), Tulane,
(M. A. Aldrich, E. A. Bechtel, Irving Hardesty)

Paul F. Peck (History), Grinnell,
(Carl Kelsey, W. E. Lingelbach, and J. P. Lichtenberger, Penna.)

- John C. Ransmeier (German), Tulane,
(M. A. Aldrich, E. A. Bechtel, Irving Hardesty)
 Albert Moore Reese (Zoölogy), West Virginia,
(J. M. Callahan, E. H. Vickers, C. W. Hargitt, Syracuse)
 Jacob Bernard Segall (French), Maine,
(A. P. Raggio, H. A. Todd, Columbia, Raymond Weeks, Columbia)
 Mary Emily Sinclair (Mathematics), Oberlin,
(H. A. Miller, S. F. MacLennan, E. D. Durand, Minnesota)
 Charles Henry Snow (Civil Engineering), New York,
(E. G. Sihler, A. E. Hill, J. E. Lough)
 Raymond H. Stetson (Psychology), Oberlin,
(H. A. Miller, S. F. MacLennan, E. D. Durand, Minnesota)
 Chas. H. A. Wager (English), Oberlin,
(H. A. Miller, S. F. MacLennan, E. D. Durand, Minnesota)

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE DEFICIT FOR 1916

The following 172 members have made contributions towards the deficit which are hereby gratefully acknowledged. The success of plans for the current year is to a large extent dependent on these and such further contributions as may be sent to the Treasurer.

A supplementary list will be published in the March BULLETIN. Through a clerical oversight, a considerable number of names of those who were early to respond with contributions await publication in this supplementary list.

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| Adams (Nevada) | Bruner (Butler) |
| Adams (Yale) | Burt (Washington, St. Louis) |
| Allen (City of N. Y.) | Cannon (Harvard) |
| Allinson (Brown) | Cockerell (Colorado) |
| Anderson (Dartmouth) | Coleman (Butler) |
| Ankeney (Missouri) | Collitz (Johns Hopkins) |
| Arbuthnot (Western Reserve) | Commons (Wisconsin) |
| Atwell (Northwestern) | Conklin (Princeton) |
| Barker (Johns Hopkins) | Crawley (Pennsylvania) |
| Barker (Pennsylvania) | Cummings (Indiana) |
| Barnett (Johns Hopkins) | Cushing (Western Reserve) |
| Barus (Brown) | Davenport (Missouri) |
| Bascom (Bryn Mawr) | Davis (Brown) |
| Basquin (Northwestern) | Davis (Virginia) |
| Beach (Yale) | Dealey (Brown) |
| Belden (Missouri) | Delamarre (City of N. Y.) |
| Benton (Florida) | Dewey (Columbia) |
| Bohlen (Pennsylvania) | Diederichs (Cornell) |
| Bolling (Ohio) | Doak (Mt. Holyoke) |
| Boothroyd (Univ. of Washington) | Dunlap (Missouri) |
| Brown (Brown) | Durkee (Tufts) |
| Brown (Yale) | Eckart (Stanford) |

- Eiselen (Northwestern)
Farnam (Yale)
Fenneman (Cincinnati)
Fish (Wisconsin)
Flowers (Ohio)
Folin (Harvard)
Foult (Ohio)
Franklin (Stanford)
Fry (Cincinnati)
Gardner (Brown)
Garner (Illinois)
Gay (California)
Gill (Cornell)
Glen (Univ. of Washington)
Goodell (Yale)
Goodspeed (Pennsylvania)
Goodwin (Mass. Inst. Tech.)
Gray (Tufts)
Gruener (Yale)
Hall (Northwestern)
Harper (Texas)
Henderson (Ohio)
Hill (Nevada)
Hirst (Columbia)
Hoskins (Stanford)
Hough (Virginia)
Hulburt (Johns Hopkins)
Jackson (Mass. Inst. Tech.)
Jacoby (Columbia)
Jacoby (Cornell)
James (Missouri)
Jastrow (Pennsylvania)
Kelsey (Pennsylvania)
Kester (Kansas)
Kidd (California)
Kovarik (Yale)
Ladd (North Dakota)
Laird (Mt. Holyoke)
Langsdorf (Washington, St. Louis)
Lester (Colorado)
E. P. Lewis (California)
Lillie (Chicago)
Loeb (Washington, St. Louis)
Lovejoy (Johns Hopkins)
Luckey (Nebraska)
Luquiens (Yale)
McCabe (Princeton)
McMahon (Cornell)
McMahon (Univ. of Washington)
Marquand (Princeton)
Marshall (Virginia)
Marx (Stanford)
Meyer (Missouri)
Miller (Johns Hopkins)
Miller (Missouri)
More (Cincinnati)
Murphy (Washington, St. Louis)
Mustard (Johns Hopkins)
Newcombe (Michigan)
O'Neill (California)
Page (Dartmouth)
Palmer (Yale)
Parsons (Colorado College)
Patterson (Michigan)
Pennington (Syracuse)
Pickering (Harvard)
Porter (Syracuse)
Pound (Harvard)
Randall (Michigan)
Riggs (Trinity, Conn.)
Robbins (Princeton)
Rolfe (Pennsylvania)
Root (Princeton)
Ross (Wisconsin)
Sadler (Michigan)
Saunders (Vassar)
Schelling (Pennsylvania)
Scott (Smith)
Seligman (Columbia)
Seward (Stanford)
Shepardson (Chicago)
Shipman (Princeton)
Sisson (Ohio)
Slemons (Yale)
Sloan (Stanford)
Sloane (Columbia)
Smith (Washington, St. Louis)
Smith (Worcester Polytechnic)
Smith, Munroe (Columbia)
Spalding (Missouri)
Steensland (Syracuse)
Stevens (Kansas)
Stevens (Mt. Holyoke)
Straub (Oregon)
Swift (Washington, St. Louis)
Talbot (Chicago)

Talbot (Mass. Inst. Tech.)	Vorhies (Arizona)
Tanner (Syracuse)	Warren (Princeton)
Tatnall (Syracuse)	Warthin (Michigan)
Terry (Washington, St. Louis)	Washburn (Illinois)
Thomas (Columbia)	Westerman (Wisconsin)
Tolman (Chicago)	Whicher (Hunter)
Tyler (Mass. Inst. Tech.)	Wigmore (Northwestern)
Utter (Amherst)	Willard (Colorado)
Van Ornum (Washington, St. Louis)	Williston (Chicago)
Van Sweringern Baur (Colorado)	Willson (Princeton)
Van Vleck (Wisconsin)	Wilson (Harvard)
Vaughan (Michigan)	Wilson (Mass. Inst. Tech.)
Virtue (Nebraska)	Wolfe (Texas)
Von Ende (Idaho)	Young (Columbia)

Dues.—The Treasurer desires to announce that under date of January 22, bills for 1917 dues were sent to the entire membership of the Association. A few members had previously sent checks to the Treasurer. Receipts were sent to all such, and the formal bill should, in these cases, be disregarded. The Constitution provides that honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of dues. Several honorary members have, however, made remittances which have been returned unless stated to be contributions towards the deficit.